

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR PEACE ACT OF 1959

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Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1711]

The Committee on Foreign Relations having had under consideration S. 1711, the International Food for Peace Act of 1959, to promote the foreign policy of the United States and help to build essential world conditions of peace, by the more effective use of U.S. agricultural commodities for the relief of human hunger, and for promoting economic and social development in less developed countries, report it favorably with an amendment and recommend that, as amended, it do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The committee's recommendation to the Senate of S. 1711, as amended, is predicated upon (1) the recognition that U.S. production of food and fiber will continue to exceed maximum domestic requirements and normal exports for some time to come and that this excess production should be used more effectively and shared more generously as a means of alleviating hunger, disease, and poverty among less fortunate peoples; (2) the determination to utilize further the sale and grant of surplus agricultural commodities, insofar as practicable, as an instrument for the maintenance of peace and those U.S. foreign policies designed to encourage the growth and development of free societies by increased opportunities for better health, education, and human well-being; and to assist in the development of expanding and viable economies.

Public Law 480, which has been operating for nearly 5 years, authorizes the President to enter into agreements with friendly nations for the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural products, as far as possible through private trade channels, for foreign currencies. The agreements must specify, in accordance with the provision of the law, the uses to which the foreign currencies may be put.

The law also authorizes grants of agricultural goods to foreign countries to meet famine or other emergency relief requirements, and to American voluntary relief agencies which carry on programs in other countries.

The main changes in Public Law 480 made by S. 1711, as amended, which will be discussed in detail in the body of this report, are as follows: Extension of the authority of the President under title I to sell and to grant agricultural commodities for 3 years at an annual ceiling of \$2 billion; authority to make grants of food for building national food reserves in other countries; authority to establish binational foundations devoted to promoting educational, cultural, and scientific training and activities of mutual interest to the United States and the other country; authorization of additional uses for the foreign currency accruing to the United States from the sale of agricultural goods; and the establishment of an administrator for the program within the Department of Agriculture to implement more effectively the purposes of Public Law 480.

BACKGROUND

The food for peace bill, S. 1711, was introduced on April 16, 1959, by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey for himself and 15 other Senators. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Comments on the bill were requested on April 23, 1959, from the Department of State and the Department of Agriculture. The position of the departments on the bill was given in letters to the chairman of the committee on July 6.

Hearings on S. 1711 were held by the committee on July 7, 8, and 10. The Departments of State and Agriculture submitted testimony, as did the Export-Import Bank, Senators Morse and Symington and Representative Bowles, and representatives of some 30 private and voluntary organizations, and in addition written testimony was received from Senators Neuberger and Carroll, Representative McGovern, Governor Nelson of the State of Wisconsin, and several organizations and individuals.

The general position of the executive branch, as expressed in testimony and letters of the Departments of State and Agriculture, was one of opposition, although there were several key aspects of the bill on which no comments were received. Many of the features of the bill to which the executive branch objected most strongly have been removed or modified. Moreover, the bill as reported incorporates most of the recommendations for amendments to Public Law 480 by the executive branch submitted to the Congress in July.

All of the Members of Congress, the Governor of Wisconsin, and the representatives of private organizations and individuals with the sole exception of the American Farm Bureau Federation strongly supported the bill. Some of the private organizations as well as the Export-Import Bank suggested specific changes in the legislation, a number of which have been incorporated by the committee as amendments to the bill.

In recommending Senate passage of this legislation, which consists of amendments to Public Law 480 of the 83d Congress, the committee recognizes that it does not have primary jurisdiction over one of the main aspects of Public Law 480, namely the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities. The Committee on Agriculture has had

and undoubtedly will continue to have primary jurisdiction over this matter. The Foreign Relations Committee, nevertheless, believes that S. 1711 represents an example of concurrent jurisdiction. Much of the foreign currencies collected as a result of the sale of food and fiber are spent for projects over which the Foreign Relations Committee has primary jurisdiction and interest. To name a few of these uses: exchange of persons, international economic development, promotion of binational educational and cultural centers and foundations, loans by the Export-Import Bank, loans and grants by the International Cooperation Administration, and the publication, translation, and distribution abroad of textbooks and books covering science and technology.

Thus, in reporting out S. 1711 favorably and urging its passage, the committee emphasizes that it in no way seeks to compete with the Committee on Agriculture in connection with jurisdiction on this subject. If the Committee on Agriculture requests opportunity to inquire into this legislation before full Senate consideration, the Committee on Foreign Relations would not object. The committee suggests, however, that any further consideration of this bill by committee be undertaken expeditiously so that the Senate may have an opportunity to act before Congress adjourns this session.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL IN DETAIL

Congressional findings and policy

This section has been rewritten. Recognition is made of both American agricultural abundance and the widespread lack of adequate food and clothing in the world; and it is stated to be the declared policy of the United States to cooperate with friendly nations in the service of human need.

The findings of policy include also the importance of administering the act so as to further international economic development, expand international trade, support the efforts and programs of the United Nations and affiliated agencies, and promote the welfare of the Nation's economy through the marketing of surplus agricultural goods through private trade channels.

Title I

Section 101. This section has been amended by creating two new subsections (f) and (g). The former encourages agreements between the United States and other countries to cover periods in excess of 1 year wherever supplies make it practicable; and the latter stresses the importance of utilizing the funds and authority of the act to further the economic and social development plans of underdeveloped countries.

Section 102. Added to this section is the authority for the President to make grants in addition to loans. This amendment was requested by the executive branch to enable the participation of the United States in the establishment of national food reserves. (See discussion of sec. 110.)

Section 103b. The change here is to extend title I of Public Law 480 from December 31, 1959 to December 31, 1962, and to authorize the sale and grant of up to \$6 billion total for the 3-year period in surplus agricultural commodities. The present law sets a total of \$2,250 million for 18 months all of which is now being used. The committee believes that the Government should be permitted to have some

additional leeway in extending transfers under title I if the President decides this is desirable. The committee also believes that additional authority is necessary since all transfers for the establishment of national food reserves must come from the funds authorized in title I.

Section 103(c). This new subsection recognizes the importance of coordinating programs and activities under this title with other U.S. and international programs directed toward the same end.

Section 104. This section specifies the uses to which foreign currencies resulting from agricultural sales may be put. Under the present law uses of foreign currency number 15. S. 1711 would have added eight new uses, of which the committee accepted five (q, s, t, u, and v, of the committee bill). The committee also accepted an executive branch recommendation to include a new use (r) and a modification and broadening of an existing use (b).

The executive branch generally opposed adding new uses of currencies but the committee felt justified in adding some new permissive uses in view of the existence of the equivalent of several hundreds of millions of dollars in unused foreign currencies available from the sales under this title and also because of the need to utilize the available currencies more effectively for educational, developmental, and relief purposes, and for cooperating to a greater extent with programs of the United Nations and related agencies.

Specific changes made by S. 1711, as amended, in section 104 are as follows:

Section 104(b). This subsection was modified at the request of the executive branch, specifically, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Under present law, section 104(b) authorizes the purchase of materials labeled critical and strategic for the U.S. stockpile. This authority, however, has never been used because all additions to the stockpile have been made through the use of barter authority contained in section 303 of the act.

The new language of section 104(b) broadens the authority to purchase other materials in addition to ones specified in the Critical and Strategic Materials Stockpiling Act. These materials would presumably include items for civil defense which the President proclaimed were necessary. It is the understanding of the committee that the President and his advisers are presently engaged in determining the items to be included in this supplemental stockpile. The language in 104(b) in the committee bill conforms more closely to that in 303(a), the barter provision.

Section 104(e). The committee accepted a change in this subsection which was recommended by the Export-Import Bank. It would establish a revolving fund to enable the repayment of principal and the payment of interest from loans previously made by the Bank under this subsection to be reloaned to private business. Previously, no determination had been made for the use of moneys returning to the United States from such loans.

S. 1711 would have transferred loans authorized under subsection 104(e) from the Export-Import Bank to the Development Loan Fund. Testimony convinced the committee that the authority should remain with the Export-Import Bank. The Bank should seek to increase its activity in this area in view of the fact that only \$33.5 million has been loaned out of \$223.7 million set aside for this purpose.

Section 104(g). The committee made no changes in this subsection. S. 1711 would have authorized grants in addition to loans under (g) and

it would also have set interest rates at 2½ percent. The grant provision was deleted only on the ground that grants can be and are being made under 104(e) and other subsections. The committee, somewhat reluctantly, agreed with the executive branch that in this case the legislation should not fix interest rates. At the same time the committee, in noting that the executive branch has set interest rates at 4 percent across the board, cautions that this appears high in view of the stage of development of many countries, and in view, further, of the tendency on the part of the Soviet Union to offer long-range loans at low interest rates. It appears that a greater degree of flexibility is called for in setting these interest rates. Certainly they should not be set in underdeveloped countries according to the rates at which loans are made in the United States.

Section 104(h). Language has been added to this subsection to enable U.S. nonprofit organizations to receive grants for the exchange-of-persons programs, provided they are able to furnish the necessary dollar expenditures to conclude such programs successfully.

Section 104(k). The bill specifies that this subsection shall authorize the use of local currencies for medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation. The committee recognizes that such projects can be undertaken in other subsections but places additional and specific authority here because these purposes have not been included in agreements to a sufficient degree heretofore. The committee requests that those in charge of implementing Public Law 480 make an effort to expand these programs under this as well as other authority.

Section 104(p). This new subsection contains language which had been part of section 104(o). No new use has been added here.

Section 104(q). This new subsection authorizes the use of foreign currency for financing technicians of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization engaged in advising and administering programs on nutrition and the operation of national food reserves.

Section 104(r). This new subsection, recommended by the executive branch, allows foreign currency to be used to meet emergency and extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for surplus food commodities, provided that not more than a total amount equivalent to \$2 million may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year.

Section 104(s). This new subsection authorizes help in financing the local costs of projects undertaken by the United Nations Special Fund.

Section 104(t). This new subsection authorizes the use of foreign currency for the preparation, distribution, and exhibition of audiovisual materials abroad, provided that not more than \$5 million may be made available for this purpose during any one fiscal year. It would be expected that the materials will be carefully developed according to standards established by the President to further the interests of the United States.

Section 104(u). This new subsection authorizes foreign currency to be used for financing the services of technicians who are nationals of a friendly country assisting in economic and social development projects in another friendly country.

Section 104(v). This new subsection authorizes foreign currency for financing relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken following disasters or for assistance to refugees.

The committee wishes to point out that of the new uses, (r) and (t) have a dollar equivalent limitation placed on them, and all the rest have been made subject to the congressional appropriation process. Because of confusion over the uses of foreign currency the committee felt it would be helpful to include the following chart:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Sec. 104¹ of Public Law 480 as amended by S. 1711 as amended by committee action

Sub-sec.	Description	Dollar appropriation needed	Authorization of foreign currency required in appropriation acts	No appropriation required	No appropriation required limitation on amount (dollar equivalent)
(a)	Agricultural market development	-----	-----	X	
(b)	Acquisitions for supplemental stockpile	-----	-----	X	
(c)	Common defense grants	-----	-----	X	
(d)	(1) Purchase of goods and services in foreign country for shipment to another country for mutual security.	-----	-----	X	
	(2) Grants	-----	-----		
(e)	Economic development:				
	(1) Grants	X ¹	-----		
	(2) Economic development loans	-----	-----	X	
(f)	(1) Payment of U.S. obligations abroad	-----	-----	X ²	
	(2) Grants	X ¹	-----		
(g)	Economic development loans	-----	-----	X	
(h)	Educational exchanges:				
	Smith-Mundt	-----	X	-----	
	Fulbright	-----	-----	-----	X
(i)	Translation, publication, and distribution of textbooks	-----	-----	-----	X
(j)	Assistance to American sponsored schools, etc.	-----	-----	X	
(k)	Scientific purposes	X ³	-----	-----	
(l)	Acquisition of buildings abroad	-----	X	-----	
(m)	Trade and agricultural fairs	-----	X	-----	
(n)	Acquisition and distribution of library materials	-----	X	-----	
(o)	Assistance to American sponsored schools	-----	X	-----	
(p)	Supporting workshops in American studies, etc.	-----	X	-----	
(q)	Financing technicians of FAO and WHO	-----	X	-----	
(r)	Assistance to meet emergency relief requirements	-----	-----	-----	X
(s)	Financing local currency costs of U.N. Special Fund	-----	X	-----	
(t)	Financing preparations, distribution, and exhibition of audiovisual informational and educational materials	-----	-----	X	
(u)	Financing services of technicians, etc. who are nationals of friendly country needed for economic development programs	-----	X	-----	
(v)	Financing relief and rehabilitation projects resulting from disasters or for refugee assistance	-----	X	-----	

¹ Congressional appropriation normally waived by Budget Bureau as authorized by law; no appropriation has been requested to date.

² Credit to CCC.

³ Changed in Mutual Security Act to require authorization of foreign currency only.

The committee remains unconvinced, however, that the appropriation process is necessary and desirable for the use of foreign currency for such purposes as exchange of persons, the exchange of educational materials, and the cooperation of the United States with international programs. The committee reluctantly submits all new uses, excepting those with a dollar limitation, to the appropriation process because it does not wish to delay passage of this bill.

The three proposed new uses of foreign currency contained in S. 1711, as introduced, which the committee did not accept, were eliminated because they may be considered premature. The committee notes, for example, that when the International Development Association comes into existence, foreign currencies might properly be utilized by that body.

The committee believes that the executive branch should put more emphasis on the use of foreign currencies for the erection of storage facilities for food reserves. Such facilities are desperately needed in many countries, and while they are authorized in more than one subsection of section 104, they are not being built except in one or two cases, insofar as the committee can determine, only in Portugal and Brazil.

The committee also stresses the desirability of the President utilizing his authority to allow foreign currencies to be reallocated from strictly U.S. uses to other purposes of mutual interest to the United States and the recipient country. In every agreement now concluded the United States automatically reserves a minimum 10 percent for its own use. According to studies which have been made of the operation of Public Law 480, however, in a number of countries the United States does not need and cannot use this amount of foreign currency. The President is authorized by the law to allow money allotted to the United States to be used for other purposes but the committee has been informed this has not been done. The committee believes that an effort should be made to put this money into active projects.

Section 106. The only change in this section is to substitute the "President" for the "Secretary of Agriculture" as the proper person to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated and the commodities and quantities thereof to be negotiated.

Section 107. This provision is altered to make more flexible the authority of the President to enter into agreements with nations within the Communist orbit if he determines that the making of such agreements will further the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Section 110. National food reserves: This is an entirely new section establishing the authority for U.S. grants of surplus agricultural commodities to other nations to create national food reserves. Section 110 was requested by the executive branch but it is similar to title V of S. 1711 as originally introduced.

This section states specifically that the reserves to be created will help implement the resolution of the United Nations, adopted at the 11th session of the General Assembly. That resolution calls for the establishment of national food reserves "to be used in accordance with internationally agreed principles." The United Nations resolution specifies that the purposes of national food reserves should be:

- (a) To meet emergency situations;
- (b) To prevent excessive price increases arising as a result of a failure in local food supplies;
- (c) To prevent excessive price increases resulting from increased demand due to economic development programs, thus facilitating the economic development of less developed countries.

Section 110 specifies that the reserves will be kept at agreed levels unless the President specifically approves a reduction below the agreed level. The agreements shall also contain safeguards to assure that the commodities in the reserve are not used for speculative purposes.

The committee also emphasizes the importance of utilizing the services of and consulting with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization with respect to technical problems of storage, management, and operation of national food reserves.

The committee calls attention to the fact that the building of national food reserves in food deficit countries requires the building of adequate storage facilities, that assistance in building such storage facilities is authorized under several provisions of this bill, and urges the President to use his authority, whenever necessary and advisable, to aid other countries in the building of adequate storage facilities for national food reserves.

Title II

Section 202. An expanded purpose has been added to this section, part of which was taken from S. 1711 and part of which was requested by the executive branch. The bill now specifies that the President may authorize the transfer on a grant basis of surplus agricultural commodities to meet the requirements of needy peoples, to promote economic development, and to assist friendly nations in carrying out programs, including those undertaken by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.

Section 203. The committee recommends that up to \$250 million a year may be used for the purposes specified in title II. The committee's recommendation is \$50 million lower than that requested by the executive branch. The bill specifies an annual amount to be granted rather than a cumulative total which had been included previously in the law. The committee also accepted an executive branch recommendation to permit payments from title II funds of general average claims arising from loss of part of a ship or ship's cargo during shipments of title II commodities to recipient countries. At present the recipient country bears these claims. It is expected that such payments will be rare.

Section 204. This extends title II for 3 years, until December 31, 1962.

Title III

Section 304. The technical change in this section was made so that new title IV would be subject to the same restrictions with respect to sales to the Soviet Union or areas dominated or controlled by Communist China as are titles I and III.

Section 306. This new section specifies that the Commodity Credit Corporation should dispose of its stocks of animal fats and edible oils or products thereof by donation to the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, nonprofit voluntary organizations registered with the Department of State, and international organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the the United States. The Commodity Credit Corporation is also authorized to purchase for donations animal fats and edible oils and the products thereof to maintain the support level for cottonseed and soybeans. The executive branch already has this authority but the committee makes it specific in order to urge the executive branch to comply with the request of the Congress in this matter. Animal fats and edible oils have been needed and requested by voluntary organizations, but have been denied by the Government.

Title IV

This is a new title authorizing the President to negotiate and carry out agreements to establish in friendly countries nonprofit foundations to foster and promote research, education, health, and public welfare.

Section 401 specifies that such foundations should be directed by a board of trustees composed of U.S. nationals and nationals of the country in which the foundation is located.

Section 402 authorizes the President to grant or loan in accordance with the provisions of section 104, and without regard to the provisions of Public Law 213 (the Battle Act), to any foundation established under this title local currencies which accrue to the United States as repayments of principal and payment of interest on loans made under section 104g. The foundations will become increasingly important as loans made under section 104 are repaid.

Title V. Administration

Title V, which is new, establishes three administrative procedures for carrying out the purposes and functions of Public Law 480.

Section 501 creates an office in the Department of Agriculture of a Peace Food Administrator whose duties shall be assigned by the President in accordance with the provisions of this act. The Administrator shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall receive a compensation equal to a level provided for assistant secretaries.

Section 502 establishes a Peace Food Policy Committee which shall consist of an Assistant Secretary, or officer of comparable level, of the Departments of State; Treasury; Commerce; and Health, Education, and Welfare; and the International Cooperation Administration; and such other agencies as the President may determine. The function of the Peace Food Policy Committee will be to consult and advise the Peace Food Administrator.

Section 503 creates a Peace Food Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of: the major agricultural organizations; exporters of food and fiber; voluntary agencies such as CARE; religious groups; education, medical, and health associations; and industrial and business organizations. In adding the latter category of organizations the committee intends that these shall be groups which are not directly involved or have special interests in the operations of Public Law 480.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as Amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the ["Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954."] "International Food for Peace Act of 1959."

[SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to

facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States.】

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In view of the abundant agricultural production of the American farmer made possible by the advances of science and technology, and the continued hunger and want of clothing in many areas of the world, the Congress declares it to be the policy of the United States, in cooperation with other friendly nations, to put its abundance of food and fiber, consistent with the availability of supplies, as effectively and rapidly as possible in the service of human need.

(b) The Congress further declares it to be the policy of the United States to utilize our growing stocks of agricultural goods to aid in all possible ways those peoples who are in revolt against poverty, illiteracy, and disease, and who are determined to achieve that economic and social development necessary to national dignity and individual well-being.

(c) To achieve the aforementioned purposes, and to promote the foreign policy of the United States by the maximum efficient use of United States agricultural commodities, the Congress directs that this act be administered in a manner: to enlist the cooperation of other agricultural surplus countries; to expand international trade between the United States and friendly nations, particularly in agricultural commodities by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels; to facilitate the convertibility of currency; to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare; and to support the efforts and programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and affiliated organizations. It is further directed that the foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this act be used to expand international trade, to encourage international economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, to facilitate mutual understanding through the exchange of persons, to stimulate educational development, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE I—SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

SEC. 101. In furtherance of this policy, the President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly nations or organizations of friendly nations to provide for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies. In negotiating such agreements the President shall—

(a) take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that sales under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries;

(b) take appropriate steps to assure that private trade channels are used to the maximum extent practicable both with respect to sales from privately owned stocks and from stocks owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation;

(c) give special consideration to utilizing the authority and funds provided by this Act, in order to develop and expand continuous market demand abroad for agricultural commodities, with appropriate emphasis on underdeveloped and new market areas;

(d) seek and secure commitments from participating countries that will prevent resale or transshipment to other countries, or use for other than domestic purposes, of surplus agricultural commodities purchased under this Act, without specific approval of the President; [and]

(e) afford any friendly nation the maximum opportunity to purchase surplus agricultural commodities from the United States, taking into consideration the opportunities to achieve the declared policy of this Act and to make effective use of the foreign currencies received to carry out the purposes of this Act [.] ;

(f) *seek, insofar as practicable, to enter into such agreement for periods in excess of one year where supplies permit; and*

(g) *give maximum attention to utilizing the authority and funds provided by this Act to further the economic and social development plans of underdeveloped countries.*

SEC. 102. (a) For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded by the President hereunder, the Commodity Credit Corporation, in accordance with regulations issued by the President pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, (1) shall make available for sale hereunder to domestic exporters *or for grant* surplus agricultural commodities heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Corporation in the administration of its price-support operations, and (2) shall make funds available to finance the sale *or grant* and exportation of surplus agricultural commodities, whether from private stocks or from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In supplying such commodities to exporters under this subsection the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not be subject to the sales price restrictions in section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. The commodity set-aside established for any commodity under section 101 of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 897) shall be reduced by a quantity equal to

the quantity of such commodity financed hereunder which is exported from private stocks.

(b) In order to facilitate and maximize the use of private channels of trade in carrying out agreements entered into pursuant to this Act, the President may, under such regulations and subject to such safeguards as he deems appropriate, provide for the issuance of letters of commitment against funds or guaranties of funds supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation and for this purpose accounts may be established on the books of any department, agency, or establishment of the Government, or on terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in banking institutions in the United States. Such letters of commitment, when issued, shall constitute obligations of the United States and moneys due or to become due thereunder shall be assignable under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940. Expenditures of funds which have been made available through accounts so established shall be accounted for on standard documentation required for expenditures of Government funds.

Sec. 103. (a) For the purpose of making payment to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the extent the Commodity Credit Corporation is not reimbursed under section 105 for commodities disposed of and costs incurred under titles I and II of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are equal to (1) the Corporation's investment in commodities made available for export under this title and title II of this Act, including processing, packaging, transportation, and handling costs, (2) all costs incurred by the Corporation in making funds available to finance the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities pursuant to this title and, (3) all Commodity Credit Corporation funds expended for ocean freight costs authorized under title II hereof for purposes of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. Any funds or other assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriation or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(b) [Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during the period beginning July 1, 1958, and ending December 31, 1959, which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in amounts in excess of \$2,250,000,000, plus any amount by which agreements entered into in prior fiscal years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized for such prior fiscal years by this Act as in effect during such fiscal years.] *Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during the period beginning January 1, 1960, and ending December 31, 1962, which will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in amounts in excess of \$6,000,000,000, plus any amount by which agreements entered into in prior years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in amounts less than authorized for such prior years by this Act as in effect during such years.*

(c) *In carrying out programs and activities under this title, the President shall, insofar as possible, coordinate such programs and activities with other United States and international programs and activities directed toward the same end.*

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, or any other provision of law, the President may use or enter into agreements with friendly nations or organizations of nations to use the foreign currencies which accrue under this title for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) To help develop new markets for United States agricultural commodities on a mutually benefiting basis;

(b) **[To purchase or contract to purchase strategic and critical materials, within the applicable terms of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act, for a supplemental United States stockpile of such materials as the President may determine from time to time under contracts, including advance payment contracts, for supply extending over periods up to ten years. All strategic and critical materials acquired under authority of this title shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and may be additional to the amounts acquired under authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act. Materials so acquired shall be released from the supplemental stockpile only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile Act.]** *To purchase or contract to purchase strategic or other materials for a supplemental United States stockpile of such materials as the President may determine from time to time. Such strategic or other materials acquired under this subsection shall be placed in the above named supplemental stockpile and shall be released therefrom only under the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.*

(c) To procure military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense;

(d) For financing the purchase of goods or services for other friendly countries;

(e) For promoting balanced economic development and trade among nations for which purposes not more than 25 per centum of the currencies received pursuant to each such agreement shall be available through and under the procedures established by the Export-Import Bank for loans mutually agreeable to said Bank and the country with which the agreement is made to United States business firms and branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates of such firms for business development and trade expansion in such countries and for loans to domestic or foreign firms for the establishment of facilities for aiding in the utilization, distribution, or otherwise increasing the consumption of, and markets for, United States agricultural products: *Provided, however, That no such loans shall be made for the manufacture of any products to be exported to the United States in competition with products produced in the United States or for the manufacture or production of any commodity to be marketed in competition with United States agricultural commodities or the products thereof. Foreign currencies may be accepted in repayment of such loans. Interest and principal payments received on such loans shall remain with and be available to the Export-Import Bank for additional loans made in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.*

(f) To pay United States obligations abroad;

(g) For loans to promote multilateral trade and economic development, made through established banking facilities of the friendly nation from which the foreign currency was obtained or in any other manner which the President may deem to be appropriate. Strategic materials, services, or foreign currencies may be accepted in payment of such loans;

(h) For the financing of international educational exchange activities under the programs authorized by section 32(b)(2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b)) and for the financing in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts of programs for the interchange of persons under title II of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1446); in the allocation of funds as among the various purposes set forth in this section, a special effort shall be made to provide for the purposes of this subsection, including a particular effort with regard to: (1) countries where adequate funds are not available from other sources for such purposes, and (2) countries where agreements can be negotiated to establish a fund with the interest and principal available over a period of years for such purposes, such special and particular effort to include the setting aside of such amounts from sale proceeds and loan repayments under this title, not in excess of \$1,000,000 a year in any one country for a period of not more than five years in advance, as may be determined by the Secretary of State to be required for the purposes of this subsection [;]. *Such currencies may also be used in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts for making grants to United States nonprofit organizations and institutions for carrying out such exchange of persons projects under this paragraph between the United States and other countries as may be agreed upon between such organizations and institutions and the Secretary of State, but no such grants shall be made to any organization or institution which does not agree to provide the dollar funds which the Secretary of State deems necessary to carry forward agreed projects to a successful conclusion;*

(i) For financing the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals, including Government publication, abroad: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000,000 may be allocated for this purpose during any fiscal year;

(j) For providing assistance to activities and projects authorized by section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1448), but no foreign currencies which are available under the terms of any agreement for appropriation for the general use of the United States shall be used for the purposes of this subsection (j) without appropriation therefor;

(k) To collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information and to conduct research and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries such as coordinated research against diseases common to all of mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe,

and to promote and support programs of medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation: Provided, That foreign currencies shall be available for the purposes of this subsection (in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes) but only in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts;

(l) For the acquisition by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise, of sites and buildings and grounds abroad, for United States Government use including offices, residence quarters, community and other facilities, and for construction, repair, alteration and furnishing of such buildings and facilities: *Provided, That foreign currencies shall be available for the purposes of this subsection (in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes) in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts;*

(m) For financing in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts (A) trade fair participation and related activities authorized by section 3 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1992), and (B) agricultural and horticultural fair participation and related activities;

(n) For financing under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, (1) programs outside the United States for the analysis and evaluation of foreign books, periodicals, and other materials to determine whether they would provide information of technical or scientific significance in the United States and whether such books, periodicals, and other materials are of cultural or educational significance; (2) the registry, indexing, binding, reproduction, cataloging, abstracting, translating, and dissemination of books, periodicals, and related materials determined to have such significance; and (3) the acquisition of such books, periodicals, and other materials and the deposit thereof in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate;

(o) For providing assistance, in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts, by grant or otherwise, in the expansion or operation in foreign countries of established schools, colleges, or universities founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of enabling such educational institutions to carry on programs of vocational, professional, scientific, technological, or general education; [and in the supporting of workshops in American studies or American educational techniques, and supporting chairs in American studies:]

(p) *For supporting workshops in American studies or American educational techniques, and supporting chairs in American studies;*

(q) *For financing technicians and other personnel of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization (including necessary equipment and supplies) en-*

gaged in (i) consulting and advising on, conducting, or administering government programs designed to relieve chronic hunger and malnutrition, (ii) consulting and advising on programs for the storage, management, and operation of national food reserves, or (iii) training local technical, administrative, and other personnel needed to carry out such programs;

(r) For assistance to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for surplus food commodities: *Provided, That not more than a total amount equivalent to \$2,000,000 may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year;*

(s) For financing local currency cost components of projects undertaken by the United Nations Special Fund for which such Fund pays foreign exchange costs;

(t) For financing the preparation, distribution, and exhibiting of audio-visual informational and educational materials, including Government materials, abroad: *Provided, That not more than a total amount equivalent to \$5,000,000 may be made available for this purpose during any fiscal year;*

(u) For financing the services of technicians, advisers, and administrators who are nationals of any friendly country, which may be needed to further economic and social development programs in other friendly countries;

(v) For financing relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken following disasters or for assistance to refugees.

Provided, however, That section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953, shall apply to all foreign currencies used for grants under subsections (d) and (e) and for payment of United States obligations involving grants under subsection (f) and to not less than 10 per centum of the foreign currencies which accrue under this title: Provided, however, That the President is authorized to waive such applicability of section 1415 in any case where he determines that it would be inappropriate or inconsistent with the purposes of this title []: Provided, however, That foreign currencies shall be available for the purposes of subsections (p), (q), (s), (u), and (v), in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes, only in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation Acts.

SEC. 105. Foreign currencies received pursuant to this title shall be deposited in a special account to the credit of the United States and shall be used only pursuant to section 104 of this title, and any department or agency of the government using any of such currencies for a purpose for which funds have been appropriated shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used.

SEC. 106. As used in this Act, "surplus agricultural commodity" shall mean any agricultural commodity or product thereof, class, kind, type, or other specification thereof, produced in the United States, either privately or public owned, which is or may be reasonably expected to be in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The [Secretary of Agriculture] President is also authorized to determine the nations with whom agreements shall be negotiated, and to determine the commodities and quantities thereof

which may be included in the negotiations with each country after advising with other agencies of Government affected and within broad policies laid down by the President for implementing this Act.

SEC. 107. As used in this Act, "friendly nation" means any country other than (1) the U.S.S.R., or (2) any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement[.]: *Provided, That such term shall not exclude any nation referred to in clause (2) if the President determines that the making and carrying out of agreements with such nation under this Act will be in the interest of attaining the foreign policy objectives of the United States.*

SEC. 108. The President shall make a report to Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act at least once each six months and at such other times as may be appropriate and such reports shall include the dollar value, at the exchange rates in effect at the time of the sale, of the foreign currency for which commodities exported pursuant to section 102(a) hereof are sold.

SEC. 109. No transactions shall be undertaken under authority of this title after [December 31, 1959] *December 31, 1962*, except as required pursuant to agreements theretofore entered into pursuant to this title.

SEC. 110. *In order to implement the resolution adopted by the United Nations on February 20, 1957 (United Nations Resolution 1025 [XI]), which was sponsored by the United States, calling for international cooperation in the establishment of national food reserves, surplus agricultural commodities may be made available by the President on a grant basis for such reserve purposes pursuant to an agreement with the recipient country requiring that payment shall be made when such commodities are withdrawn from the reserve: Provided, That no payment shall be required for any quantities of such commodities which are used by agreement of the President and the government of the recipient country for purposes provided for in section 201 of this Act. Agreement under which commodities are provided pursuant to this section shall specify whether any payment made thereunder shall be in foreign currency or in dollars, and the purposes authorized under section 104 of this Act for which any such foreign currency payments may be used. Such agreements shall require the government of the recipient country to maintain the reserve at agreed levels unless the President specifically approves a reduction below the agreed level, and shall contain reasonable safeguards to assure that the commodities in the reserve are not used for speculative purposes. In negotiating agreements under this section the President shall give effect to the requirements prescribed in section 101 for agreements entered into under that section.*

TITLE II—FAMINE RELIEF AND OTHER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 201. In order to enable the President to furnish emergency assistance on behalf of the people of the United States to friendly peoples in meeting famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the President out of its stocks such surplus agricultural commodities (as defined in section 106 of title I) as he may request, for

transfer (1) to any nation friendly to the United States in order to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements of such nation, and (2) to friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their government.

SEC. 202. **[The]** *In order to facilitate the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities in meeting the requirements of needy peoples, and to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of this Act, and to assist friendly nations in establishing, expanding, or carrying out programs, including programs undertaken with the assistance of experts and technicians of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and the World Health Organization for the relief of chronic hunger and malnutrition the President may authorize the transfer on a grant basis of surplus agricultural commodities from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to assist programs undertaken [with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies] by or with friendly governments or voluntary relief agencies: Provided, That the President shall take reasonable precaution that such transfers will not displace or interfere with sales which might otherwise be made.*

SEC. 203. **[Not more than \$800,000,000 (including the Corporation's investment in such commodities) shall be expended for all such transfers and for other costs authorized by this title.]** *Not more than \$250,000,000, including the Corporation's investment in the commodities, shall be expended annually for all such transfers and for other costs authorized by this title.* The President may make such transfers through such agencies, including intergovernmental organizations, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate; he shall make use of the facilities of voluntary relief agencies to the extent practicable. Such transfers may include delivery f.o.b. vessels in United States ports and, upon a determination by the President that it is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this title or of section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad may be paid from funds available to carry out this title on commodities transferred pursuant hereto or donated under said section 416**].** *and charges for general average contributions arising out of the ocean transport of commodities transferred pursuant hereto, may be paid from such funds.* Funds required for ocean freight costs authorized under this title may be transferred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to such other Federal agency as may be designated by the President.

SEC. 204. No programs of assistance shall be undertaken under the authority of this title after **[December 31, 1959.]** *December 31, 1962.*

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem in the public interest, shall make available any farm commodity or product thereof owned or controlled by it for use in relieving distress (1) in any area in the United States declared by the President to be an acute distress area because of unemployment or

other economic cause if the President finds that such use will not displace or interfere with normal marketing of agricultural commodities and (2) in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1855). Except on a reimbursable basis, the Corporation shall not bear any costs in connection with making such commodity available beyond the cost of the commodities to the Corporation in store and the handling and transportation costs in making delivery of the commodity to designated agencies at one or more central locations in each State."

SEC. 302. Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 416. In order to prevent the waste of commodities acquired through price-support operations by the Commodity Credit Corporation before they can be disposed of in normal domestic channels without impairment of the price-support program or sold abroad at competitive world prices, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, on such terms and under such regulations as the Secretary may deem in the public interest: (1) upon application, to make such commodities available to any Federal agency for use in making payment for commodities not produced in the United States; (2) to barter or exchange such commodities for strategic or other materials as authorized by law; (3) in the case of food commodities to donate such commodities to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and to such State, Federal, or private agency or agencies as may be designated by the proper State or Federal authority and approved by the Secretary, for use in the United States in nonprofit school-lunch programs, in the assistance of needy persons, and in charitable institutions, including hospitals, to the extent that needy persons are served; and (4) to donate any such food commodities in excess of anticipated disposition under (1), (2), and (3) above to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Foreign Operations Administration or other appropriate department or agency of the Federal Government and intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States. In the case of (3) and (4) above the Secretary shall obtain such assurance as he deems necessary that the recipients thereof will not diminish their normal expenditures for food by reason of such donation. In order to facilitate the appropriate disposal of such commodities, the Secretary may from time to time estimate and announce the quantity of such commodities which he anticipates will become available for distribution under (3) and (4) above. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay, with respect to commodities disposed of under this section, reprocessing, packaging, transporting, handling, and other charges accruing up to the time of their delivery to a Federal agency or to the designated State or private agency, in the case of commodities made available for use within the United States, or their delivery free alongside ship or free on board export carrier at point of export, in the case of commodities made available for use outside the United States. For the purpose of this section the terms 'State' and 'United States' include the District of Columbia and any Territory or possession of the United States."

SEC. 303. The Secretary shall, whenever he determines that such action is in the best interest of the United States, and to the maxi-

imum extent practicable, barter or exchange agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation for (a) such strategic or other materials of which the United States does not domestically produce its requirements and which entail less risk of loss through deterioration or substantially less storage charges as the President may designate, or (b) materials, goods, or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military aid and assistance programs, or (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for offshore construction programs. He is hereby directed to use every practicable means, in cooperation with other Government agencies, to arrange and make, through private channels, such barters or exchanges or to utilize the authority conferred on him by section 4(h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to make such barters or exchanges. In carrying out barters or exchanges authorized by this section, no restrictions shall be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus agricultural commodities may be sold, except to the extent that the Secretary shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barters or exchanges under this Act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars. The Secretary may permit the domestic processing of raw materials of foreign origin. The Secretary shall endeavor to cooperate with other exporting countries in preserving normal patterns of commercial trade with respect to commodities covered by formal multilateral international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party. Agencies of the United States Government procuring such materials, goods, or equipment are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities by means of barter or exchange. The Secretary is also directed to assist, through such means as are available to him, farmers' cooperatives in effecting exchange of agricultural commodities in their possession for strategic materials.

SEC. 304. The President shall exercise the authority contained in title I of this Act (1) to assist friendly nations to be independent of trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with nations dominated or controlled by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and (2) to assure that agricultural commodities sold or transferred thereunder do not result in increased availability of those or like commodities to unfriendly nations.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing transactions under [title I or title III] *title I, title III, or title IV* with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or any of the areas dominated or controlled by the Communist regime in China.

SEC. 305. All Commodity Credit Corporation stocks disposed of under title II of this Act and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, shall be clearly identified by, as far as practical, appropriate marking on each package or container as being furnished by the people of the United States of America.

SEC. 306. *Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized—*

“(1) to dispose of its stocks of animal fats and edible oils or products thereof by donation, upon such terms and conditions as

the Secretary of Agriculture deems appropriate, to nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Department of State, appropriate agencies of the Federal Government or international organizations, for use in the assistance of needy persons outside the United States;

"(2) to purchase for donation as provided above such quantities of animal fats and edible oils and the products thereof as the Secretary determines will maintain the support level for cottonseed and soybeans without requiring the acquisition of such commodities under the price support program.

Commodity Credit Corporation may incur such additional costs with respect to commodities to be donated hereunder as it is authorized to incur with respect to food commodities disposed of under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, and may pay ocean freight charges from United States ports to designated ports of entry abroad.

TITLE IV—BINATIONAL FOUNDATIONS

Sec. 401. (a) The President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly nations to provide for the establishment in such countries of nonprofit foundations to foster and promote research, education, health, and public welfare.

(b) A foundation established under this title shall be under the direction of a board of trustees consisting of—

(1) a number, to be determined by the agreement between the United States and the country in which the foundation is located, of the nationals of such country appointed by the Government thereof;

(2) an equal number of nationals of the United States (one of whom shall be the chief of the United States diplomatic mission to such country) appointed by the President; and

(3) one member, who shall be chairman, who shall be appointed by the government of such country with the approval of a majority of the members appointed as provided in clauses (1) and (2).

Members of a board of trustees shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority, and vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointments.

Sec. 402. The President is authorized to grant or loan in accordance with the provisions of section 104, and without regard to the provisions of Public Law 213, Eighty-second Congress, to any foundation established under this title for use in carrying out the purposes specified in section 401(a) local currencies which accrue to the United States as repayments of principal or payment of interest on loans heretofore or hereafter made by the United States under section 104(g). Any such currencies may be used for direct expenditure, or may be invested and the proceeds used, for carrying out this title.

TITLE V—ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 501. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Agriculture the Office of Peace Food Administrator. The Peace Food Administrator shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall receive compensation

at the rate provided by law for assistant secretaries. The Peace Food Administrator shall perform his functions as assigned by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Act under the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) (1) The President may carry out the functions conferred upon him by this Act and section 402 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, either directly or through the Peace Food Administrator.

(2) The President is authorized to transfer to the Department of Agriculture the functions of any other agency which he determines are related to the functions of, and can be more effectively or economically carried out by, the Peace Food Administrator, together with any personnel or property used primarily in carrying out such functions.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such expenditures and appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to enable the Peace Food Administrator to carry out his functions.

Sec. 502. (a) There is hereby established a Peace Food Policy Committee which shall consist of an Assistant Secretary, or officer of comparable level, of each of the following departments or agencies: Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, and the International Cooperation Administration, and such other agencies as the President may determine.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Peace Food Policy Committee to advise and consult with the Peace Food Administrator concerning the administration of this Act. The Committee shall meet from time to time upon request of the Peace Food Administrator and at such other times as it may deem necessary.

Sec. 503. (a) There is hereby established a Peace Food Advisory Committee which shall consist of representatives of the following and such other groups as the President deems advisable who shall be appointed by the President for terms of two years:

- (1) The major agricultural organizations;
- (2) Exporters of food and fiber;
- (3) Industrial and business organizations;
- (4) Voluntary agencies, religious groups, educational, medical, and health associations.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Peace Food Advisory Committee to advise and consult with the Peace Food Administrator, and to make such recommendations as it deems advisable, concerning the administration of this Act. The Committee shall meet from time to time upon request of the Peace Food Administrator and at such other times as it may deem necessary. In carrying out its duties under this Act, the Committee shall invite a representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to meet with the Committee in order that, through him, the views of other exporting countries might be heard and their interests taken into account.

(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall be entitled, while attending meetings of the Committee, to receive compensation at the rate of \$50 per diem, and while away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Sec. 504. In negotiating agreements under this Act, the President is expected to give due consideration to the internal and external political and economic conditions of the countries concerned by drawing upon the appropriate title or titles of this Act in such manner as to carry out more effectively the policy set forth in section 2.

NOTE.—Section 5 of Public Law 85-125 [S. 1314], 71 Stat. 345, approved August 13, 1957, made the following provision for reporting to Congress:

“(5) Within sixty days after any agreement is entered into for the use of any foreign currencies, a full report thereon shall be made to the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States and to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations thereof.”



